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EA-87-02



Ontario

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT BOARD

VOLUME: 334

DATE: Thursday, November 28, 1991

BEFORE:

A. KOVEN Chairman

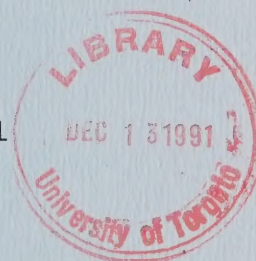
E. MARTEL Member

FOR HEARING UPDATES CALL (COLLECT CALLS ACCEPTED) (416)963-1249

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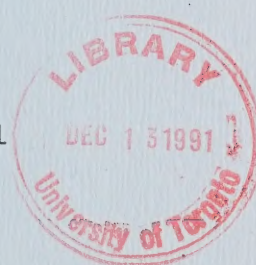
E. MARTEL Member

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HEARING ON THE PROPOSAL BY THE MINISTRY OF NATURAL
RESOURCES FOR A CLASS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR
TIMBER MANAGEMENT ON CROWN LANDS IN ONTARIO

IN THE MATTER of the Environmental
Assessment Act, R.S.O. 1980, c.140;

- and -

IN THE MATTER of the Class Environmental
Assessment for Timber Management on Crown
Lands in Ontario;

- and -

IN THE MATTER OF a Notice by the
Honourable Jim Bradley, Minister of the
Environment, requiring the Environmental
Assessment Board to hold a hearing with
respect to a Class Environmental
Assessment (No. NR-AA-30) of an
undertaking by the Ministry of Natural
Resources for the activity of timber
management on Crown Lands in Ontario.

Hearing held at the Holiday Inn, 350 Dalhousie
Street, Ottawa, Ontario, on Thursday,
November 28th, 1991, commencing at 2:00 p.m.

VOLUME 334

BEFORE:

MRS. ANNE KOVEN
MR. ELIE MARTEL


Chairman
Member

A P P E A R A N C E S

MR. V. FREIDIN, Q.C.)	
MS. C. BLASTORAH)	MINISTRY OF NATURAL
MS. K. MURPHY)	RESOURCES
MR. B. CAMPBELL)	
MS. J. SEABORN)	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
MS. N. GILLESPIE)	
MR. R. TUER, Q.C.)	
MS. E. CRONK)	ONTARIO FOREST
MR. R. COSMAN)	INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION
MR P. CASSIDY)	
MR. D. HUNT)	
MR. R. BERAM	ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT BOARD
MR. E. HANNA)	ONTARIO FEDERATION OF
DR. T. QUINNEY)	ANGLERS & HUNTERS AND
MR. D. HUNTER)	NISHNAWBE-ASKI NATION
MR. M. BAEDER)	and WINDIGO TRIBAL COUNCIL
MS. M. SWENARCHUK)	FORESTS FOR TOMORROW
MR. R. LINDGREN)	
MR. D. COLBORNE)	GRAND COUNCIL TREATY
MR. G. KAKEWAY)	#3.
MR. R. IRWIN	ONTARIO METIS & ABORIGINAL ASSOCIATION
MR. J. ANTLER	NORTHERN ONTARIO TOURIST OUTFITTERS ASSOCIATION
MS. M. HALL	KIMBERLY-CLARK OF CANADA LIMITED and SPRUCE FALLS POWER & PAPER COMPANY
MR. R. COTTON	BOISE CASCADE OF CANADA LTD.

APPEARANCES: (Cont'd)

MR. Y. GERVAIS)	ONTARIO TRAPPERS
MR. R. BARNES)	ASSOCIATION
MR. L. GREENSPOON)	NORTHWATCH
MS. B. LLOYD)	
MR. J.W. ERICKSON, Q.C.)		RED LAKE-EAR FALLS
MR. B. BABCOCK)	JOINT MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE
MR. D. SCOTT)	NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO
MR. J.S. TAYLOR)	ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE
MR. J.W. HARBELL		GREAT LAKES FOREST
MR. S.M. MAKUCH		CANADIAN PACIFIC FOREST PRODUCTS LTD.
MR. D. CURTIS)	ONTARIO PROFESSIONAL
MR. J. EBBS)	FORESTERS ASSOCIATION
MR. D. KING		VENTURE TOURISM ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO
MR. H. GRAHAM		CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF FORESTRY (CENTRAL ONTARIO SECTION)
MR. G.J. KINLIN		DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MR. S.J. STEPINAC		MINISTRY OF NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT & MINES
MR. M. COATES		ONTARIO FORESTRY ASSOCIATION
MR. P. ODORIZZI		BEARDMORE-LAKE NIPIGON WATCHDOG SOCIETY



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APPEARANCES: (Cont'd)

MR. R.L. AXFORD	CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF SINGLE INDUSTRY TOWNS
MR. M.O. EDWARDS	FORT FRANCES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
MR. P.D. McCUTCHEON	GEORGE NIXON
MR. C. BRUNETTA	NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO TOURISM ASSOCIATION

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1 ---Upon commencing at 2:05 p.m.

2 MADAM CHAIR: Good afternoon. Please be
3 seated.

4 Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen.
5 Mr. Martel is encouraging me not to make any
6 introductory comments. We had two separate sessions
7 yesterday in Ottawa here and it was a rather large
8 crowd and I think those of us who are here from
9 yesterday are tired of listening to the same
10 introduction, but I see some new faces today so I will
11 very quickly go through who we are and what we are
12 doing here.

13 Mr. Martel and I are members of the
14 Environmental Assessment Board who were appointed to
15 sit on the class environmental assessment for timber
16 management planning in Ontario.

17 Mr. Martel is well known in Ontario,
18 particularly to northerners. He represented the riding
19 of Sudbury East for 20 years at Queen's Park.

20 My name is Anne Koven and I am chairing
21 this hearing.

22 We started our work in May of 1988 which
23 is three years ago and a bit. We expected to be
24 finished next year. We sat for the first two years of
25 this hearing primarily in Thunder Bay getting evidence

1 from the proponent or the applicant which is, of
2 course, the Ministry of Natural Resources and we have
3 been sitting since that time in 14 different
4 communities across northern Ontario and Toronto.

5 This is our first -- no, that's not true.
6 This is our second time in Ottawa. We were here
7 previously when we were doing preliminary hearings for
8 this assessment.

9 If any of you are interested in the work
10 of the Environmental Assessment Board or want to know
11 more about how this hearing is being conducted the
12 person to talk to is Mr. Daniel Pascoe. Mr. Pascoe is
13 the Hearing Coordinator and he can give you the
14 information or put in touch with someone who can give
15 you what you want.

16 We keep these sessions very informal. We
17 are going to ask that you come forward and have your
18 evidence sworn or affirmed, take a seat at the table
19 and just start talking to the Board. Six people
20 responded to notices of this hearing in Ottawa and they
21 have made appointments to speak to us. If there is
22 anyone else in the audience who wants to do so, then
23 talk to Mr. Pascoe and you can follow those people who
24 have made appointments.

25 I understand that most of the people

1 today thought they would need about 15 minutes to make
2 their submissions to the Board and so I don't expect
3 that this afternoon's session will be all that long.

4 There are some of the full-time parties
5 represented here and after you make your submission
6 they might ask you questions and I will introduce them
7 so you know who they are and whose interests they
8 represent.

9 Ms. Catherine Blastorah is legal counsel
10 for the Ministry of Natural Resources, Mr. Paul Cassidy
11 is representing the Ontario Federation of -- the
12 Ontario Forest Industries Association, Ms. Darling Dahl
13 is representing the Ministry of the Environment.

14 We had someone here from the Ontario
15 Federation of Anglers & Hunters yesterday. I don't
16 know if there is someone here today or not.

17 We are also being assisted by Mr. Michel
18 Beland who is with the Ministry of the Environment and
19 is providing us with translation services today. We
20 certainly encourage anyone who wishes to make a
21 submission in French to do so. Mr. Martel and I have
22 some facility and we certainly encourage you to do
23 that.

24 Everything we say today is recorded by a
25 court reporter and today we are assisted by Marilyn

1 Callaghan and Joann Ferguson. If you are interested in
2 seeing any of the evidence on transcripts, and there
3 are 334 separate volumes, I understand they are in
4 Ottawa at the main library, so you are certainly
5 welcome to go and take a look at the evidence the Board
6 has been hearing.

7 Mr. Martel and I hope to finish the
8 hearing itself a year from now. During that time the
9 parties will be preparing their reply evidence and
10 their arguments. We will go away and make our decision
11 and hopefully get our decision out fairly soon after
12 the hearing is over.

13 All right. With those few words of
14 introduction, then, I think we are going to get started
15 and the first person the Board is going to call on
16 today is Mr. Lee Ormond who is a tree planting
17 contractor from Perth. Mr. Ormond Lee, pardon me.

18 ORMOND LEE, Sworn

19 MADAM CHAIR: Go ahead, please.

20 MR. LEE: I would like to thank you for
21 taking the time to listen to me.

22 I have been a tree planting contractor in
23 Ontario for 16 years. I have contracted in Thunder
24 Bay, Geraldton, Blind River, Niagara and eastern
25 Ontario.

1 I think that timber management is a
2 misnomer and it's not management, it is working within
3 a natural system. I think what's important is what you
4 leave and what condition you leave it in and not just
5 the trees, but all the flora and fauna.

6 To believe that you are going to manage
7 what's left in northern Ontario timber and not have a
8 complete vision of how the remaining forests are going
9 to be preserved within a conscientious harvest is just
10 to refine the rip-off.

11 Mr. McMillan of McMillan, Boedel stated
12 some years ago that the timber management policy in
13 B.C. was wrong because the decision making was being
14 made by those who have never gotten rain in their lunch
15 buckets. Those who didn't know you have to work with
16 nature, that you have to care for the saplings, that
17 you have to leave some of the big guys for seed. You
18 are going to have to create a class of caretakers,
19 those who know the earth, know the forest and love it.

20 Having said that, I would like to say
21 that even though I am a tree planting contractor I
22 don't believe that you should have to plant trees in
23 any of the forests -- the old growth forest that is
24 still to be harvested. If you do it properly, there
25 should be enough trees left there for seed, enough

1 saplings left.

2 I guess I would like to speak on the part
3 of all contractors, tree planting contractors as far as
4 the administration of contracts in Ontario. When we
5 started out 16 years ago we would go into the office,
6 we would make a bid, we would tell them, you know, we
7 what want to plant so many trees. There were about six
8 or seven contractors and this was out of Lanark at the
9 time, now in Carleton Place, and we would all get some
10 trees that we would plant in our neighbourhood.

11 This year I will be the only contractor
12 locally bidding in Lanark County. Many have been
13 driven out by things they didn't understand; how to
14 approach banks, how to deal with the Workman's
15 Compensation board. It was a local thing, the money
16 stayed local and, you know, we provided jobs locally.

17 I guess I don't have anything more than
18 that to say.

19 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Lee.

20 Has it been your experience that the
21 trees you have planted have done well?

22 MR. LEE: Oh, yeah.

23 MADAM CHAIR: Have you had good planting
24 success?

25 MR. LEE: Great success. It has been

1 good. I think -- you know, we have a very good
2 reputation around the province I think for the work
3 that we do and, you know, taking weather into account
4 and maybe the odd failing at the nursery, which is --
5 you know, everyone is human, that it has been a great
6 success.

7 MADAM CHAIR: Are there any questions for
8 Mr. Lee?

9 (no response)

10 MR. LEE: Thanks a lot.

11 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, sir.
12 Is there a Michael Murphy here from the
13 Ottawa Field Naturalists' Club?

14 MS. MURPHY: Good afternoon.

15 MICHAEL MURPHY, Sworn

16 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Murphy has given the
17 Board a one-page written submission and that will
18 become 1993.

19 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1993: One-page written submission
20 of Michael Murphy.

21 MADAM CHAIR: Please go ahead, Mr.
22 Murphy.

23 MR. MURPHY: Good afternoon to the
24 members of the Board and members of the agencies and
25 the public who are present today. I thank you for the

1 opportunity to come and address you on this important
2 issue.

3 We of the Ottawa Field Naturalists' Club
4 have an interest in the quality of forest management
5 that takes place in the Province of Ontario from the
6 standpoint of recreational users of the forest, as well
7 as citizens and as consumers.

8 We would like to offer the following
9 comments on the approval of the class environmental
10 assessment document and suggest some conditions for
11 this approval.

12 I think we have noticed that there is a
13 problem that arises from the structure of the Ministry
14 of Natural Resources subdividing areas of scope and
15 responsibility for recreation, for wildlife management
16 and for various types of resources management or
17 extraction issues. We think it would be best if these
18 be balanced within the same management regime and we
19 think that it would offer the opportunity also for more
20 public involvement in the decisions in how to integrate
21 or how to balance what are potentially conflicting
22 resource management objectives.

23 By integrating the management plans and
24 by integrating the public comment and involvement in
25 these management plans there is a better opportunity

1 for the public to speak and have more community-based
2 resource management in the province.

3 The next thing I would like to mention is
4 the topic of old growth forests, old growth forest
5 ecosystems. As we know, so far before this body, as
6 well as in any other forum, the common, consistent and
7 university accepted definition of old growth has yet to
8 be tabled. We feel that there has been ongoing,
9 particularly in the last three to five years, research
10 which could speak to a common, consistent definition.

11 It isn't yet here, but until it is we
12 believe that the cutting or harvesting of areas which
13 are old growth by some definition and certainly by the
14 definition of them being the oldest units should be
15 preserved until we have objectives and guidelines to
16 harvest them properly and areas which are
17 under-represented as far as oldest growth should be
18 able to manage for areas of old growth.

19 In regard to areas of old growth, we feel
20 that -- we urge the province through this forum to
21 complete a national park system, the provincial
22 component of a national park system which would link
23 areas of site district significance; that is, depending
24 upon the area it should be representative of the
25 ecosystem type, the St. Lawrence lowlands or the boreal

1 forest areas in such a way as to achieve protection of
2 representative ecosystem types across the province and
3 ultimately across the country.

4 Since so much of Ontario is in Crown
5 ownership, we feel that the management of particularly
6 the forested areas are very important in the
7 achievement of this goal.

8 At the moment, the servicing of these
9 areas for forest products extraction by development of
10 roads at great public expense is perhaps at issue
11 because if we were to leave these areas inaccessible we
12 would not incur the cost of developing the resource
13 there and we could leave larger areas undisturbed.

14 Why would we want to leave large areas
15 undisturbed and unharnessed, if you will? Well,
16 ecological research, particularly in the last five
17 three to five years again, suggested a very strong
18 linkage between area size and wildlife diversity and
19 unless we are only going to narrowly define wildlife as
20 being what we shoot or consume in some way, we have to
21 look at the health of the ecosystem as a whole, not
22 simply the game species or the harvestable wood fiber
23 type species of trees.

24 So we believe that the public of Ontario
25 would be best served in leaving larger areas healthy

1 and undisturbed, as well as not incurring the costs of
2 developing road networks into these large undisturbed
3 areas. We don't believe that the costs borne by the
4 licensees recompenses the people of the province for
5 the capital costs of developing the road network.

6 In fact, we are in favour of lower levels
7 of mechanization in the tree harvesting operations,
8 both so that more of the processing of the tree is done
9 on site, the tree length type harvesting instead of
10 whole tree harvesting, more of the branches, tops or
11 what are not used in the ultimate production wood fiber
12 should be left on the site so that they recycle their
13 nutrients back into the soil regime from which they are
14 taken rather than taken out with the tree, removed and
15 burned as waste.

16 We think that by raising the level of
17 labour -- manual labour component we recognize that the
18 costs of the forest products are going to be higher.
19 We recognize that mechanization is an attempt to do
20 more with less resources, less investment, but we feel
21 that ultimately since the community owns the Crown
22 lands that we should basically get something back in
23 the form of local employment, and even though it may
24 incur higher costs per unit of the ultimate products,
25 paper products or whatever, that the economy will also

1 be more healthy for having distributed the proceeds of
2 development of the products.

3 We feel also that having less intensive
4 extraction operations will spread out the economic
5 benefit over a longer time instead of looking at a
6 woodlot as a resource to be cashed in on a one-time
7 only operation.

8 We feel that community based forestry is
9 the way of the future and it is the way that the
10 Province of Ontario can practise sustainable
11 development.

12 That's the end of my remarks. Do you
13 have any questions?

14 MR. MARTEL: I want to ask you a
15 question. Have you looked across northern Ontario in
16 the past year to determine what has happened in every
17 small community because the price of our fiber is
18 already higher than in most jurisdictions?

19 What do you propose we do with the people
20 who in fact have lost their jobs in northern Ontario
21 since it is not like the rest of Ontario where you can
22 go to the next town and get a job? You don't. What
23 are we going to do with those folks?

24 MR. MURPHY: It's a problem I think that
25 is wider than the forest industry and it is in a way a

1 question of how we share as a society the benefits of
2 our production, and I think for those persons, until
3 there is a fairer investment in the development of
4 public resources, that we should continue and extend
5 the support mechanisms such as unemployment insurance
6 that exist for those people who are not able to
7 practice sustainable forestry in their environment, in
8 their local environment.

9 MR. MARTEL: But that's a one-year
10 maximum allocation. What do you do with them after
11 that?

12 MR. MURPHY: Well, again --

13 MR. MARTEL: I am just trying to get from
14 you in the real world what we are going to do with
15 every little town in northern Ontario that has simply
16 been ravaged in the past 12 months to 18 months.

17 I mean, when we started this hearing the
18 forest industry was at the top of the cycle, they never
19 had so much money in their life at the beginning. I
20 mean, they were spending money to remodel plants. In
21 the last two years the bottom has dropped out.

22 I simply want to know what we are going
23 to do with people in the real world, and having been in
24 Queen's Park for 20 years trying to deal with those
25 problems? What do we do with those folks?

1 MR. MURPHY: I submit to you, Mr. Martel,
2 that perhaps the fact that they are there in the first
3 place is a problem that been brought about by the
4 extraction-based economy that we find ourselves in.

5 We are now passing the industrial age.
6 We are in a post-industrial economy, a post-industrial
7 society and there are going to be redistributions, both
8 the populations of economic institutions, and it is
9 unfortunate. We do see ghost towns, we do see factory
10 towns, mining towns that use to exist because of a
11 particular resource, the bottom drops out of the
12 market, the company closes its doors and the people are
13 left with bills due and no cheques coming in.

14 It is a problem, yes, but that doesn't
15 mean that we have to sacrifice the future of the
16 country because of people that maybe shouldn't have
17 been in there in the first place and maybe there are
18 other they can develop a local economy.

19 MR. MARTEL: Well, maybe I will just push
20 it a little further, then. What would you suggest that
21 we do in northern communities?

22 I mean, I have heard one group tell me
23 what we should do, that we should move to tourism as
24 one of the solutions, although the major reports
25 regarding northern Ontario are that tourism is not a

1 solution to the problems of northern Ontario.

2 MR. MURPHY: I live visiting northern
3 Ontario and I pay for the privilege.

4 MR. MARTEL: Sure, but you come two weeks
5 for a visit.

6 What do we have people employed at in
7 northern Ontario? Tourism is not a solution. It is
8 seasonable employment, much lower wages in an area
9 where the costs are much higher?

10 We tried to get some information from
11 other parties. I'm not trying to disagree with you,
12 but I am just trying to find out what we think we
13 should do with a million people that live in northern
14 Ontario.

15 MR. MURPHY: And I agree putting them on
16 'pogy' isn't necessarily the best solution; however, it
17 still leaves you as this Board and the province as it
18 sets policy with a balancing act and a balance to be
19 struck.

20 MADAM CHAIR: Are there any other
21 questions for Mr. Murphy.

22 Mr. Cassidy?

23 MR. CASSIDY: Just following up on that
24 question about balance and Mr. Martel's questions about
25 northern Ontario.

1 I would like to ask you a question about
2 this area. In your comments, Mr. Murphy, Exhibit 1993,
3 you talk about:

4 "We feel the preservation of lands is
5 best achieved by leaving them in an
6 undisturbed and inaccessible state."

7 We heard evidence yesterday that the
8 forest industry is one of the largest, if not the
9 largest, employers of the people in Cornwall and
10 Trenton and I am wondering if you can tell those people
11 if your group has done any economic study of the
12 effects of that comment if it were carried out on those
13 communities?

14 MR. MURPHY: I can unequivocally say that
15 my group has not done such studies.

16 MR. CASSIDY: So you have no idea, then,
17 of the possible economic impact on Cornwall or Trenton
18 of a policy that calls for complete preservation of
19 lands?

20 MR. MURPHY: No, and I'd be interested in
21 seeing the studies that your group may have done.

22 MR. CASSIDY: I didn't make that
23 proposal, you did.

24 With respect to your comment about costs
25 are not recovered by licence fees and the province pays

1 for the development of the road network to permit
2 resource extraction, are you aware of the evidence
3 before this Board that, in fact, road funding for
4 forest management agreement areas has ended?

5 MR. MURPHY: The best news I've heard all
6 day.

7 MR. CASSIDY: So you weren't aware of
8 that until you came today?

9 MR. MURPHY: My informants were not
10 forthcoming with that information. I have spoken to
11 people in the Ministry of Natural Resources who were
12 not aware that this funding had ended.

13 MR. CASSIDY: If road funding is paid for
14 privately, as I think you are suggesting, would you
15 agree then that the interests of other users may not be
16 promoted inasmuch as the privately funded road may in
17 fact be restricted in its access but to other forest
18 users?

19 MR. MURPHY: Well, certainly if you are
20 referring to hunters and other groups who may want to
21 gain access to these areas, yes, it would be possible
22 that there would be, as there are with private
23 properties that might be served by logging roads,
24 signing and posting of private property conditions that
25 must be respected, gating of the logging road, whatever

1 it may be, but I would submit to you that perhaps since
2 we are talking about Crown lands or public lands that
3 it's a different situation than private property that
4 might be being harvested at the moment.

5 MR. CASSIDY: So my last question would
6 be, then, you are suggesting that even though someone
7 has to pay for the road that they would not be able to
8 use it for their own purposes, they would have to make
9 it available to other people who, therefore, would be
10 getting the benefit of it without paying for it? Is
11 that what you are suggesting?

12 MR. MURPHY: What I'm suggesting is that
13 by leaving these areas inaccessible, not only the
14 forest industry but the hunters, et cetera, would not
15 be able to access it either and I think that would be
16 in the best interest of preserving and protecting it.

17 MR. CASSIDY: Those are my questions,
18 Madam Chair. Thank you.

19 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Cassidy.
20 Are there any other questions?

21 Ms. Blastorah?

22 MS. BLASTORAH: Mr. Murphy, just two
23 questions. You raise concerns about both old growth
24 and community involvement in timber management.

25 Are you aware of the Ministry of Natural

1 Resources' initiatives in relation to old growth and
2 community forest as part of the sustainable forestry
3 initiatives recently announced?

4 MR. MURPHY: Yes, I am and I'm greatly in
5 support of those initiatives.

6 MS. BLASTORAH: Further to your concern
7 about community involvement in timber management
8 planning, I would just like to ask a two-part question.

9 First of all, whether your group has been
10 actively involved in the timber management planning
11 process in your area; and secondly, whether you are
12 aware that there is a plan just at the very early
13 stages of preparation in the Carleton Place District
14 and whether your group is intending to become involved
15 in that timber management plan preparation?

16 MR. MURPHY: Well, Mr. Sellers, the
17 District Manager of the Carleton Place office and Mr.
18 McCreddie came to our group in 1989 as part of an
19 out-reach, I guess, or extension program and we were
20 glad to see the Ministry taking proactive steps in
21 becoming -- getting local groups involved in the
22 process.

23 Yes, we are aware of the timber
24 management cycle and there is a meeting we have
25 registered to attend on December 4th in the Carleton

1 Place District office on the Lanark Crown unit.

2 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you. Those are my
3 questions.

4 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Ms. Blastorah.

5 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Murphy, Board never
6 comments on the evidence that witnesses give it.

7 MR. MURPHY: I understand.

8 MADAM CHAIR: Nor usually on the
9 questions that counsel asks, but I think the Board --
10 this is the first time we have heard that road payments
11 have been officially stopped to industry.

12 Our understanding is that road payments
13 have diminished substantially from the order of
14 \$300-million in the late 80s and I believe the most
15 recent number we have is about \$17-million a year.

16 So for all purposes we think that the
17 Ontario government is not paying industry to build
18 roads for timber management, but we are waiting as well
19 to hear final policy or decision on that.

20 Thank you very much.

21 MR. MURPHY: You're welcome.

22 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Ian Huggett?

23 IAN HUGGETT, Sworn

24 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Huggett has given the
25 Board a one-page point form summary of his

1 recommendations and this will become Exhibit 1994.

2 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1994: One-page written submission of
3 Ian Huggett.

4 MADAM CHAIR: Please go ahead.

5 MR. HUGGETT: Okay. Essentially what I
6 would like to do here -- I mean, I don't want to give
7 the impression I am running the show, but I'm not
8 familiar with the format or the protocol in a situation
9 like this, so if you could just enlighten me, I would
10 appreciate it.

11 MADAM CHAIR: You are free to speak to
12 the Board. You have points you want to discuss with
13 us.

14 MR. HUGGETT: That's right.

15 MADAM CHAIR: And presumably these are
16 your proposals on how you would like to see timber
17 management conducted on Crown lands in Ontario.

18 MR. HUGGETT: Okay, good.

19 MADAM CHAIR: You are free to go through
20 those points and we will ask you some questions when
21 you are finished if it is not clear to us.

22 MR. HUGGETT: Is it possible for you to
23 me ask questions point by point?

24 MADAM CHAIR: Sure.

25 MR. HUGGETT: Okay, good.

1 So if you look on the list there under
2 area of concern, I stated, using the agricultural
3 metaphor and emphasizing high-tech intensive forest
4 management.

5 One of the problems I have with this is
6 this agricultural paradigm in relation to forestry and
7 wilderness areas. From my perception, I view this as
8 the kind of subjugation of nature, in the way that it
9 is a transformation of a self-sustaining natural entity
10 into a fabrication of what we deem as useful. It is
11 like trying to better nature and I have a difficulty
12 with that personally.

13 I mean, it's a matter of philosophy
14 obviously, but I view it as something like human
15 arrogance, that we can assume that we can go into a
16 wilderness area and manage it or transform it to
17 something that it isn't, to something that is useful to
18 us as human beings.

19 So that's the first case in point and
20 that's what I mean when I'm saying the agricultural
21 metaphor.

22 I have listed the associated problems
23 that I see with that. For example, the boreal forest
24 is replaced with plantations or fiber farms, that our
25 complex ecosystems are simplified by mimicking

1 agriculture and then the self-repairing properties of
2 nature are replaced by regulated economic plantations.

3 One of the principal problems with this
4 type of management is that monocultures become
5 susceptible to insect infestations and lack of
6 diversity to survive change. When I talk of diversity,
7 I'm not just meaning species diversity, I am meaning
8 genetic diversity as well.

9 In other words, in this day and age, as
10 far as I know there is a great emphasis in using plus
11 trees, getting material from parent trees and then
12 replicating them and, of course, that is going to be
13 difficult in the instance of changes in the environment
14 whether they be climatic changes due to global warming,
15 whether they be changes to insects or disease
16 epidemics, that sort of thing.

17 So what I have recommended as
18 alternatives is to allow more biodiversity by retention
19 of seed trees for natural regeneration; secondly, first
20 and foremost I have put down here, abandon the premise
21 that human control and manipulation of natural systems
22 by converting natural forests into their managed
23 counterpart plantations will provide better
24 predictability for calculating the MAD, the maximum
25 allowable depletion.

1 I've put that essentially because I see
2 we have this natural selection process in nature and I
3 think it's compromising its heterogeneity when we come
4 in there and we cut everything out with these clearcuts
5 and we put in a plantation of essentially one or two or
6 three species and initially I think it could have a
7 good harvest, but in the long term I don't think it's
8 going to be able to adapt.

9 So that's basically I have to say for No.
10 1. If there was any questions I would be interested in
11 hearing them.

12 MADAM CHAIR: No, I don't think so.

13 Could you identify for us Ecowatch? What
14 is Ecowatch?

15 MR. HUGGETT: Ecowatch is a local
16 conservation group that I run. I've basically had some
17 training in conservation and resource management from
18 the University of Waterloo and I do a lot of - what is
19 the word - research in places across Canada,
20 essentially over in western Canada, in B.C. and over in
21 Central America, Costa Rico.

22 I have been across Canada twice and flown
23 all over the place, over northern Ontario and I see the
24 massive clearcuttings. I'm familiar with what goes on
25 and I do a lot - what is the word - self-employed

1 research; in other words, I am not funded by any
2 backing, but I would do the research and then I will
3 come back and then I'd put on presentations in the
4 schools and the colleges. So that's a brief background
5 of myself in relation to this.

6 As a case in point, when -- I mean this
7 may be straying briefly from the topic, but when I was
8 a young child at the age of eight my family left Canada
9 and the system and I was taken out of school and we
10 started to travel around the world and one of the first
11 places we went to was the Mediterranean and I lived on
12 the Island of Crete for a year and at the time I looked
13 around and I saw all these bare rock and a few
14 scraggily olive trees here and there and I thought:
15 Oh, this is interesting. No problem.

16 As I got older and a little more
17 sophisticated in the natural sciences I realized that's
18 not how it should be, that wasn't how God or nature
19 intended it to be and then I found, of course, later
20 that they had cut down all the trees to make ships for
21 the wars and I realized that: Hey, that's happened
22 over here, could it not happen over here in Canada.
23 That is a question, you know, that I would like
24 answered here.

25 Another thing is that I have lived about

1 10 years in Europe and we used to travel around Europe
2 also, and at the moment there they don't have any
3 wilderness areas left and I find that very saddening
4 personally because it's part of our natural heritage
5 and they have these plantations and they are having
6 difficulties with their plantations because of the acid
7 rain and so on and so forth.

8 I just don't what to see the same
9 situation happen here and that's why I am here tonight,
10 okay.

11 Having said that, I can go on to No. 2,
12 area of concern, clearcut and plant strategy.
13 Associated problems, one of them, breakdown of vital
14 ecological relationships. It's a rather ambigouour and
15 vague comment to say the least.

16 However, my recommended alternatives is
17 to use smaller cuts, use more selective shelterwood
18 cutting and allowing natural seed regeneration.

19 Then I can go straight on to No. 3 area
20 of concern because it is related. Clearcut sizes are
21 too large, 200 to 20,000 hectares.

22 Now, the associated problems. Creates a
23 harsh micro-climate and wide fluctuations in
24 temperature and moisture conditions, soil loss and
25 compaction, retard seedling regeneration, produces a

1 loss of critical winter range for ungulates. I think
2 you've probably heard that many times before so I won't
3 dwell on them.

4 My recommended alternatives. Restrict
5 cuts to small sizes, three thirty hectares as an
6 example of the small size, similar to those found in
7 Switzerland and Austria; employ strip cutting to allow
8 natural seed regeneration. Strip cutting, from the
9 research that I have done or read of, that is 200 feet
10 wide, perpendicular to the prevailing winds; green tree
11 retention logging, selective cuts, better mimics
12 natural processes.

13 One of the things we frequently hear
14 about in this whole business of clearcutting as a
15 silviculture practice is that it mimics natural
16 disasters tears

17 Now, from my conception of the idea, if
18 we are out there mimicking natural disasters and you
19 combine that with the natural disasters that are
20 already there that's a lot of disaster. It may sound
21 trivial, but I don't really think it mimics natural
22 disaster because the cutting that we are doing is so
23 incredibly extensive and vast from what I have seen
24 from the air, that -- I mean, it would take dozens and
25 dozens of fires, insect epidemics, infestations, you

1 name it, to get the same effect as what we are doing
2 out there.

3 Let alone in areas, for example, the idea
4 that a fire replicates or clearcutting imitates natural
5 fire conditions. Okay, fine and dandy sometimes it
6 does, but in a lot of areas it doesn't because the area
7 in the bog someplaces are wet and the area that patches
8 come in -- fire comes in are patchy areas, a little
9 patch here, a little patch there, and that's not what I
10 see being imitated by the clearcutting.

11 If anyone has any comments on that No. 3
12 I'd be interested in hearing.

13 MADAM CHAIR: Please go ahead.

14 MR. HUGGETT: If you turn over the page
15 to No. 4, area of concern, basing the rate of the
16 harvest, the MAD, calculations on too short a rotation
17 period.

18 The MAD should be modified also to
19 reflect a reduced land base following the allocation of
20 certain areas as park, otherwise maintaining the same
21 MAD calculations will result in the over-harvest of
22 areas surrounding park boundaries.

23 I have listed under associated problems,
24 resulting in a dearth of mature timber and fall down,
25 the logging communities are rendered into ghost towns.

1 My recommended alternatives, moderate
2 the AAC, that is the annual allowable cut. If the
3 rotation period is 120 years, only 1 over 120th of the
4 landscape should be harvested annually.

5 Any comments on that?

6 MR. MARTEL: I am just trying to
7 understand what you mean by the associated problems,
8 results in a dearth of mature timber and fall down,
9 logging communities are rendered into ghost towns.

10 MR. HUGGETT: What happens, I mean, as
11 far as I know in a situation like this is that you have
12 the rotation period, let's say it is 120 years for
13 white pine production in a certain area, and the
14 logging company will come in and instead of cutting out
15 and saying: Okay, we are going to take 1 over 120th of
16 that area out, we are going to take cut it all down
17 straight away, maximize profits, provide timber for the
18 mills, provide jobs, but then there is a dearth; it's
19 all gone and then they have to either relocate the
20 mills or places like Dryden that turn into ghost towns
21 over 20 years. Is that right?

22 What I'm saying is I don't perceive it
23 being done on a sustainable yield basis if you go into
24 one area and you cut it all out at one time. If you
25 cut a little bit here and you spread it over a longer

1 period of time, a rotation period of 120 years.

2 Now, when I went to university that's
3 what they told me, okay. I'm going on the basis of
4 what they said. They said if the annual allowable --
5 allowable cut, rotation period of 120 years out of the
6 land base, only 1 over 120th should be removed annually
7 and then by the time the whole land base is being
8 harvested that beginning part will be ready for
9 harvesting.

10 MR. MARTEL: So jack pine you would take
11 170 if it is a 7-year rotation? For jack pine we are
12 talking about.

13 MR. HUGGETT: Yeah.

14 MADAM CHAIR: But understanding that the
15 land base is not covered by forests that are logged.
16 Are you talking about physically the lands base being
17 assumed to be a hundred per cent forest cover?

18 MR. HUGGETT: Yes.

19 MADAM CHAIR: That's not what the way it
20 is actually, but that would be the assumption.

21 MR. HUGGETT: Yes. In other words, you
22 could take, for example, those parts that have
23 harvestable timber on them.

24 MADAM CHAIR: So then you are dealing
25 with a much smaller landscape?

1 MR. HUGGETT: Yes. I mean, if you want
2 to do it on a sustainable yield basis -- I mean, that's
3 the whole idea. Otherwise, what's going to happen is
4 like you were talking about. You were asking Mr.
5 Murphy: Well, what are we going to do with these
6 people? You know, you cut all the timber, they are too
7 far from the mill to where there is another tree farm
8 licence or whatever you call it. So they have to pack
9 up shop and move, okay, or relocate the mill or
10 whatever.

11 I think while we are on this topic, there
12 are alternatives and there has to be alternatives. Our
13 economy in Canada 2-, 300 was based on resource
14 extraction, okay, but we are now in the 1990s and the
15 resources have reached the level where because of poor
16 management in the past we can't continue in that same
17 direction.

18 We have to diversify the economy, the
19 people up north have to be getting secondary industry
20 in. The same problem is over in British Columbia. I
21 mean, they are shipping all these raw logs all the way
22 to Japan, we are making pennies for them and the
23 Japanese make all the products.

24 I mean, they should have secondary
25 industry up there making whatever you want, furniture,

1 musical instruments. There is an infinite number of
2 different things you can make with wood, but it has to
3 be started now. Don't wait until it's too late, until
4 there's no timber.

5 I mean, then what are these people going
6 to do? I mean, you can say: Okay, what are we going
7 to do about those people up there. They need jobs,
8 they have families to feed. Sure, I can identify with
9 that, but if you let them continue on the way they are
10 doing now in 20 years you are going to be faced with
11 exactly the same problem.

12 Now, I know a lot of people in this room
13 may not agree, okay, but I would like to hear your
14 arguments why and I'm open, you know, to take
15 suggestions because obviously you made perceive me as
16 being somewhat naive in this situation, but I have my
17 opinion, I have my values and I would like to interact
18 and hear what the values of the people around me are.

19 MADAM CHAIR: Unfortunately, this isn't
20 the kind of forum where we can do that because this is
21 a quasi-judicial process where we are bound to be
22 impartial decision makers and our decision is a legally
23 binding one.

24 I don't think, though, this is anything
25 prevent you, once this session is over today, talking

1 to any of the people here who represent the Ministry of
2 Natural Resources or the industry. There is nothing
3 preventing you from talking to them.

4 The Board is unable, though, to enter
5 into any sort of debate with the people who are giving
6 us evidence.

7 MR. HUGGETT: Great.

8 MR. MARTEL: Let me say, as I ask the
9 questions I do so deliberately, but I've probably made
10 far more radical speeches than anyone at this hearing
11 over 20 years and when one considers I come from
12 Sudbury, I saw the exploitation of resources and wanted
13 to see it altered.

14 So, I mean, when I start to ask questions
15 there has got to be answers as to what you would do
16 with the community that's around you. I could get into
17 a long debate someday with you on how one would go
18 about creating those jobs, but as my colleagues says we
19 are not in a position to enter into that type of
20 dialogue with you.

21 MR. HUGGETT: All right, fine. Let's go
22 on to the next one then.

23 Related to what I was just saying, if you
24 look at point No. 5, blocking up; that is,
25 concentrating the harvest in one part of a licenced cut

1 area. That's what I was relating to before. It tends
2 to encourage expansive clearcutting with associated
3 problems of erosion and soil compaction.

4 Recommended alternatives. Only a small
5 percentage of timber should be cut from each management
6 unit based on the natural vegetation mosaic.

7 Going on to concern No. 6, dividing the
8 landscape into arbitrarily defined units and the
9 associated problems there would be, it doesn't address
10 ecological relationships inherent in whole watersheds
11 and natural landscape characteristics.

12 From my travels, what I see a lot of is a
13 clearcut and you will have a square, rectangle. I mean
14 -- but, again, natural topography doesn't work that
15 way. You have a watershed area, you have a mountain
16 range of this, that and the other and I think if
17 cutting was to take place and take into consideration
18 the whole watershed, what are the implications and
19 ramifications of cutting on the whole watershed.

20 That's one of the big problems they have
21 over on the west coast where the logging companies will
22 come in and they will cut one area at the top of the
23 mountain, but they don't take into consideration how is
24 it going to affect the valley and there are related
25 problems or associated problems in northern Ontario as

1 well.

2 Recommended alternatives. Phase out
3 administration units such as TFLs and timber supply
4 areas or Ontario equivalence - I'm not sure if those
5 the terms you use here in Ontario - as currently
6 delineated and incorporate them into bioregions and
7 sub-bioregions which are naturally based landscape
8 units.

9 Going on to the area of concern No. 7.
10 The harvesting of sites which should never have been
11 cut because the harsh growing conditions are not
12 conducive for regeneration; that is, areas which would
13 be defined as barren and scattered, poor drainage,
14 steep slopes, shallow soils.

15 The associated problems with that is that
16 forests never regenerate because of the severely
17 impoverished growing conditions, it remains NSR, not
18 satisfactorily regenerated or restocked, it inhibits
19 the costs for rehabilitation of these sites.

20 I've been given some indication that if
21 we did want to rehabilitate some of these sites it
22 would cost between \$500 and \$5,000 per hectare.

23 Recommended alternatives. These areas
24 should never be harvested because sustainability is not
25 possible, cutting should be deferred indefinitely.

1 Having said that, I have been up to these
2 places and canoed in places like Temagami and
3 Timiskaming and away from the roads you see the
4 clearcutting and you don't see the replanting. It is
5 just like devastation. It's a moonscape and it's a
6 disgrace.

7 Like I've said, I've been across Canada
8 twice and the only place that looks comparable worse is
9 over on the west coast. The soil is barren, it's
10 compacted, it's like rock, it's like concrete. You
11 can't plant a seedling in there. The micro-climate is
12 incredibly harsh and with the fluctuations in day and
13 night temperatures the majority of those seedlings
14 don't survive. Is that the future we are going to
15 leave for our children?

16 Then you come in and the idea of this
17 putting it into a managed state. I mean, what are the
18 implications of putting it into a managed state? That
19 means the end of wilderness. Of course what happens is
20 you say: Well, to pacify the environmentalists and the
21 recreationalists, we say we will put this little patch
22 here aside, don't worry, we will put this little patch
23 here aside and there are your parks, and then we cut
24 around the boundaries to the hilt and you have got this
25 island by geographical effect happening.

1 There is no kind of concept of having
2 migration corridors for species, you know, that should
3 be going north/south into these pockets. They are just
4 genetic pocket islands there. It can't go on. It will
5 not go on because the whole system is going to break
6 down and the idea that we can go out there and plant
7 these seedlings in this so-called managed nature, the
8 subjugation of nature, the control of nature is a big
9 hoax because you are having this one big mad experiment
10 with nature and I don't think it's going to work.

11 I don't want to see the risk and I don't
12 have any children, but I work with school children and
13 I come into their classroom and I will show them a
14 picture of this is what it looked like before and this
15 is what it looks like now and you see the tears coming
16 down their eyes like this, and don't think that I just
17 show them the before and the after. I show them, and
18 this is what it looks like 60 year after it has been
19 replanted. They say: Oh, gee, it looks like a crop of
20 corn or something, all those straight trees and I say:
21 Yeah, does nature do that, an even aged stand? It
22 doesn't. In the majority of cases -- sure, some of the
23 some stands depending on the species are even aged, but
24 the majority of them are not and that's not the way it
25 was intended.

1 MADAM CHAIR: Are you finished Mr.
2 Huggett?

3 MR. HUGGETT: Yes, thank you.

4 MADAM CHAIR: Are there any other
5 questions for this witness?

6 Ms. Blastorah?

7 Mr. Cassidy?

8 MR. CASSIDY: I just have one brief
9 question. I was wondering how many members -- do you
10 have membership in Ecowatch?

11 MR. HUGGETT: Ecowathch. I'm not really
12 representing Ecowatch per se. I am the Director of
13 this group and I am not here attempting -- I am here
14 more as an individual from my experience in different
15 parts of the world and coming into contact and I do
16 this free lance research.

17 I can say -- I mean, I was over in Costa
18 Rico, as an example, in the spring and I influence over
19 those mountains.

20 MR. CASSIDY: I'm sorry. All I want to
21 know is how many people are members of Ecowatch.

22 MR. HUGGETT: There are only about 50.
23 It is no big deal. It's just a little local group,
24 okay.

25 MR. CASSIDY: Thank you.

1 MR. HUGGETT: You're welcome.

2 MR. CASSIDY: Thank you, Madam Chair.

3 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.

4 Ms. Blastorah?

5 MS. BLASTORAH: Just following up on that
6 last question first, Madam Chair.

7 Mr. Huggett, do you have any specific
8 research projects in Ontario or is most of your work in
9 B.C.? You indicated you travelled around.

10 MR. HUGGETT: Yes. What I would do, for
11 example - I am in research and I use this as a general
12 term - is that I would go in there and I would go to
13 different places like the forestry (inaudible) in
14 Revolstock, for example, and they take me around their
15 different sites and they say: Well, these are our
16 silvicultural prescriptions and this is how we are
17 managing this stand and this is where we use
18 herbicides, blah, blah, blah.

19 I take note of that and I will argue with
20 them to see where they stood on the issue and then I
21 would go to another district and basically do the same
22 thing.

23 MS. BLASTORAH: Where is Revolstock? I'm
24 sorry, I'm not familiar with that?

25 MR. HUGGETT: It is near Koutenay.

1 MS. BLASTORAH: You indicated that your
2 group is local. Have you personally or has your group
3 ever been involved in the development of a timber
4 management plan?

5 MR. HUGGETT: No. Don't get the
6 assumption -- in other words, I am Director of this
7 group. This is only a small time local group. It has
8 nothing really to do with my presence here. I only put
9 it on the part so that people knew that I had some
10 background in natural history.

11 MS. BLASTORAH: Leaving aside Ecowatch,
12 have you personally ever been involved in timber
13 management planning?

14 MR. HUGGETT: No.

15 MS. BLASTORAH: Madam Chair, I don't have
16 any more questions. However, Mr. Huggett did indicate
17 that he would be interested in getting some more
18 information from some of the parties here and perhaps
19 the most appropriate way to deal with that is for the
20 Ministry to offer to refer Mr. Huggett to
21 appropriate -- where he can get the transcripts and
22 appropriate parts of that relative to some of the
23 concerns he has raised such as the application of the
24 moose guidelines with which we may be unfamiliar and
25 the evidence of the Ministry in relation to forest

1 regulation and issues such that as that. The Ministry
2 would be happy to do that.

3 MADAM CHAIR: Is that satisfactory with
4 you, sir?

5 MR. HUGGETT: Sure.

6 MS. BLASTORAH: All right, thank you.

7 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, sir.

8 MR. HUGGETT: Thank you.

9 MADAM CHAIR: We are going to take our
10 afternoon break now and we will be back in 20 minutes.

11 ---Recess at 3:00 p.m.

12 ---On resuming at 3:20 p.m.

13 MADAM CHAIR: Please be seated.

14 The Board will now call on Mr. Eric Jones
15 from Stone Consolidated Inc.

16 ERIC JONES,
17 MR. GODBOUT, Sworn

18 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Jones and Mr. Godbout
19 have given us a written submission of eight pages, as
20 well a publication on the Environmental Policy of
21 Stone-Consolidated Inc. and this will be Exhibit 1995.
22 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1995: Eight-page written submission of
Messrs. Jones and Godbout, along
with various correspondence.

23 MADAM CHAIR: Please go ahead, gentlemen.

24 MR. JONES: Thank you, Madam Chair.

25 We would, first of all, like to thank the

1 Environmental Assessment Board for the opportunity to
2 appear before you today and to be able to outline a few
3 of our concerns regarding timber management in Ontario.

4 We represent Stone-Consolidated
5 Incorporated. We own and operate in the Ottawa Valley,
6 a pulp mill located in Portage Du Fort, Quebec. This
7 mills produces approximately 170,000 tonnes of bleached
8 kraft pulp annually. For the purposes of conversion,
9 this is equivalent to some 800,000 cubic metres of wood
10 fiber.

11 We also have a sawmill in Braeside,
12 Ontario which produces an average of some 41 million
13 board feet or 200,000 cubic metres of primarily pine
14 lumber per annum.

15 To supply these mills our company
16 purchases considerable quantities of sawlogs, pulp
17 wood, chips, sawdust and bark from Ontario suppliers.
18 We receive wood from three administrative regions and
19 six districts of the Ministry of Natural Resources and
20 we operate under two order-in-council licences, two
21 timber supply agreements and a volume allocation from
22 the Algonquin Forestry Authority.

23 In order to supply the two mills we
24 produce and purchase approximately 207,000 cubic metres
25 of round wood from Ontario. This amounts to an

1 expenditure of about \$7.6-million annually.

2 Our two mills generate annually some 247
3 permanent jobs and provide 400 man years of employment
4 in our bush operations. Furthermore,
5 Stone-Consolidated utilizes annually in our pulp mills
6 some 200,00 cubic metres of chips and sawdust purchased
7 from Ontario sawmills. This volume represents a
8 spending of \$5.9-million and contributes greatly to the
9 viability of many of these local sawmills.

10 As you realize, for every job of direct
11 employment in the forest industry two others are
12 created by servicing or supplying it. Therefore, it
13 can be easily seen that the spin-off from direct
14 employment in small communities is somewhat tremendous.

15 We point this out, Madam Chair, only to
16 draw attention to the interdependency of industry on
17 the other, the significant contribution of the industry
18 to the local economy and the importance of a healthy
19 forest industry to generate Ministry of Natural
20 Resources' funding for proper timber management.

21 Our company is in agreement with the
22 goals and the general policies of the Ministry of
23 Natural Resources, but only as long as they embrace the
24 concepts of multiple use and sustainable development.

25 We feel that there is sufficient space

1 available to accommodate all interest groups as long as
2 there is proper timber management on all productive
3 sites. A guarantee and security of tenure on the land
4 base is imperative in order to enable the industry to
5 make long-term investments and to allow the Ministry to
6 develop long-term management plans.

7 We are, however, somewhat concerned about
8 the ever eroding land base for timber management.
9 Present environmental pressures reducing or removing
10 allocated areas from timber production could have
11 severe implications on the available logs of fiber and
12 greatly affect the viability of many mills, in
13 particular the sawmills.

14 A decrease in the volume combined with a
15 decline in the quality, high exchanges rates, sur-taxes
16 and the fact that the market is highly competitive
17 could prove disastrous to the lumber industry. This
18 may result in layoffs and/or closures for an industry
19 that is adversely affected by the current recession.

20 Our company presently have areas
21 designated as candidate ANSIs of areas of natural and
22 scientific interest. These have been removed from
23 timber management pending a study to determine whether
24 or not they are of significant natural or scientific
25 value. In the meantime, 12 per cent of one of our

1 licence area representing 75 per cent of our five-year
2 allocation has been withdrawn from production without
3 replacement.

4 Madam Chair, this was three years ago and
5 we are still awaiting a decision. The industry cannot
6 continue to operate in a state of limbo. We cannot
7 continue with the threat of withdrawal. We need
8 stability and above all we need some security. The
9 industry can ill afford more restrictions, more
10 reserves, more land withdrawals and more regulations.

11 Having followed the proceedings of the
12 environmental assessment hearings in Thunder Bay and in
13 Toronto we have seen that items such as the size of
14 clearcuts, road construction, the use of pesticides and
15 regeneration have arisen as bones of contention among
16 the represented groups.

17 We must, again, draw your attention to
18 the fact that the Great Lakes/St. Lawrence, vis a vis
19 the boreal forest, is not in itself the same. Firstly,
20 we operate under order-in-council licences and timber
21 supply agreements. There aren't any forest management
22 agreements in this part of Ontario.

23 Secondly, we operate under a different
24 type of management system between the tolerant hardwood
25 pine types of the Great Lakes/St. Lawrence region

1 versus the spruce, jack pine types of the boreal
2 forest. 90 per cent of the harvest in this region
3 concentrate on the removal of the poor quality trees
4 that will not survive to the next rotation.

5 Thirdly, the impact of artificial
6 regeneration is not significant in these types of
7 harvests. Because of the shade tolerance of the white
8 pine and tolerant hardwood species and their capability
9 to self-reproduce, the aim in this type of harvest is
10 for natural regeneration. These harvested areas are
11 aesthetically pleasing from the ground as well as from
12 the air.

13 We have practised gentle logging in the
14 past and we are presently continuing this process
15 through selective cuts, shelterwood cuts and, yes, even
16 clearcuts. Our harvest methods provide for the
17 cleaning and improvement of the forest and under no
18 circumstances do the best go first. In reality, the
19 best is usually left behind. Approximately 10 per cent
20 of the forest area in this mixed wood region of Ontario
21 is clearcut and only, as in the boreal forest, on areas
22 where this treatment is required.

23 Finally, unlike the boreal forest, our
24 harvest operations are not highly mechanized because of
25 these types of selective treatments. Since the advent

1 of the chain saw in the 1950s, we have still continued
2 with manual felling and forwarding with skidders and,
3 Madam Chairman, as I see it we are still only one step
4 beyond the cross cut saw and the horse.

5 At present, our biggest problem is the
6 large quantity of low grade hardwood material produced
7 in these selective cuts for which there is a very, very
8 limited market. As a matter of fact, our pulp mill is
9 in the unique situation where we have to refuse this
10 material due to an over-supply. We can absorb only a
11 small portion of the available volume and this is in
12 good times as well as in bad.

13 We have guidelines to follow for moose
14 habitat, stream crossings, view scapes and so on. They
15 are designed to protect the environment, the wildlife,
16 the water quality and the ecosystems. We have
17 practised intensive forest management and we will
18 continue to do so under the guidance of the Ministry of
19 Natural Resources.

20 As a matter of fact, Madam Chair, our
21 company has had a very strict environmental policy in
22 force since 1973 and as land managers for the company
23 we are governed by this policy, governed to the letter.
24 It is worth noting that our timber management practice
25 as well as our environmental policy are monitored on

1 our performance.

2 We are not against the protection of
3 areas of natural and scientific interest, heritage
4 sites or old growth forests. It is to us as seen with
5 the clearcut debate in the boreal forest, a matter of
6 magnitude.

7 We do not, however, agree with the
8 permanent withdrawal of productive forest for a single
9 use. We feel that the present modified cutting
10 techniques should be applied to harvest trees coming to
11 maturity in these areas. There will always be conflict
12 over land use, but certainly with the cooperation of
13 all parties concerned none of these should become
14 unsurmountable.

15 But, as with everything, this cost money.
16 The recommendations of this environmental assessment
17 will probably mean increased administrative and
18 operating costs to the industry and to the government
19 and ultimately a possible loss of timber production.
20 The cost of compliance with environmental assessment
21 requirements and the cost of expensive mitigation
22 measures must be recognized as an extremely important
23 factor that must be coped with by an industry that is
24 already struggling to remain competitive.

25 We wish to demonstrate and convince the

1 Environmental Assessment Board and most certainly the
2 general public that the industry is capable and is
3 willing to plan and implement its timber management
4 activities in an environmentally sound manner which is
5 subject to the monitoring of the Ministry of Natural
6 Resources, that there is a need for a class
7 environmental assessment process which takes into
8 account the socio-economic implications of timber
9 management. Furthermore, that there is a need for
10 uninterrupted flow of team material to our mills now
11 and in the future.

12 The operations, however, must be
13 consistent with proper timber management practices that
14 permit and facilitate the use of the forests by all
15 Crown lands users.

16 We support the Ministry of Natural
17 Resources' proposal for class environmental assessment
18 for timber management in Ontario and we are sure that
19 with the cooperation and assistance and of all
20 proponents involved in these hearings we are certain
21 that the future of our forests in Ontario will be both
22 economically and environmentally secure.

23 Madam Chair, we thank under you for your
24 attention.

25 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Jones.

1 Are there any questions for Mr. Jones?

2 MR. MARTEL: Something has been bothering
3 me for some time. When we visited this area on a site
4 visit we saw a lot of poor quality wood.

5 You in your presentation on page 6
6 indicate, and I believe we heard the same yesterday,
7 there is a lot of low grade hardwood material around.

8 If you are culling, as people said
9 yesterday, and cleaning it out what accounts for the
10 large volume of low grade hardwood then?

11 MR. JONES: Mr. Martel, not to disagree
12 with the gentleman that spoke last night, but if I
13 might say personally to me one of the problems is, as
14 this gentleman mentioned last night, that there was
15 highgrading in the past as he proclaimed that's the way
16 to go, and right now there is areas that consist of
17 white birch and poplar which are low grade intolerant
18 species and there is just too much of it out there.
19 There is not the capacity in this area to handle the
20 volume that is out there.

21 I don't know if I answered your question
22 or not, but...

23 MR. MARTEL: What I was worried about, we
24 saw it last night and when we visited a couple of mills
25 here three years ago, the quality of the wood that was

1 cut, the maple and that, seemed to be of a low quality,
2 a lot of stuff was rotten in the middle and I'm just
3 trying to figure out -- and you are talking about the
4 low grade hardwood here as being the birch as opposed
5 to the --

6 MR. JONES: Birch and the tolerant
7 hardwood species, too. The heavy hardwoods, the maples
8 and the beech.

9 MR. MARTEL: But, you see, a lot of that
10 maple that's rotted in the inter-core, is that because
11 it has been there too long?

12 MR. JONES: That is certainly one of the
13 reasons and the maple is susceptible to what they call
14 a heart rot and it is a degeneration that takes place
15 within the maple and when it reaches a certain age it
16 will start to -- with fungus and everything else, start
17 to develop this heart rot.

18 MADAM CHAIR: Any other questions for Mr.
19 Jones?

20 Mr. Cassidy?

21 MR. CASSIDY: No.

22 Ms. Blastorah?

23 MS. BLASTORAH: I just wanted to follow
24 up briefly on Mr. Martel's point.

25 Perhaps, Mr. Jones, just to clarify a

1 little further. It is correct, I understand, and maybe
2 you can confirm this for the Board, that you are in
3 fact required to take out some of that low grade
4 material which is not necessarily the most desirable
5 component of the stand in order to avoid the historical
6 pattern of highgrading; is that correct?

7 MR. JONES: That is absolutely correct,
8 yes. We remove a fair volume, as much as possible to
9 allow for the proper selection of trees within that
10 area.

11 MS. BLASTORAH: That is part of the
12 selection harvest system?

13 MR. JONES: That is correct, yes.

14 MS. BLASTORAH: Is it also correct that
15 historically there was in many of these stands or in at
16 least part of this area a higher component of white
17 pine which is a species that was largely highgraded in
18 past times?

19 MR. JONES: Yes, I would say that would
20 will be correct also, yes.

21 MS. BLASTORAH: So the hardwoods that Mr.
22 Martel was asking about are species that were
23 originally components of the stands or historically
24 components of the stands, but perhaps not in such a
25 large proportion?

1 MR. JONES: That is correct.

2 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you. Those are my
3 questions.

4 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much,
5 gentlemen.

6 Is Mr. Thomas Clouthier from the Ottawa
7 Valley Forest Industry Alliance here?

8 THOMAS CLOUTHIER, Sworn

9 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Clouthier has given the
10 Board a written submission of five pages and this will
11 become Exhibit 1996.

12 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1996: Five-page written submission of
13 Thomas Clouthier.

14 MADAM CHAIR: Please go ahead.

15 MR. CLOUTHIER: Madam Chair, on behalf of
16 the Ottawa Valley Forest Industry Alliance I would like
17 to say thank you for the opportunity to be here today
18 in order that we may outline a brief history of our
19 goals, who we are, what we represent and why we feel it
20 of seminal importance that not only government, but the
21 general public be made aware of the potentially
22 calamitous problems facing the forest industry in the
23 Ottawa Valley.

24 We are a concerned group of wood
25 resource-based industries that represent more than 850

1 employees who inject more than \$50-million into the
2 local economies, and as a result of that we are
3 responsible for countless other spin-off jobs that rely
4 on our support for survival.

5 Our member industries are located within
6 the geographical boundaries of Tweed, Bancroft and
7 Pembroke Districts of the Ministry of Natural
8 Resources. As resource stakeholders, our goal is to
9 protect and enhance the economic viability of the
10 Ottawa Valley forest industry.

11 Our aims and objectives are to provide
12 direction into matters affecting the licensing,
13 economics and future of the forest industry; to
14 advertise and promote the forest industry as a
15 supporter of the multi-use concept of sound forest
16 management; to support the Ontario Ministry of Natural
17 Resources with the public education programs.

18 I would like to address some of the
19 issues that we from the forest industry feel that have
20 not been properly explained. The cost for building
21 roads are prohibitive and represent probably the single
22 highest expenditure any lumbering operation. We feel
23 that we provide a very valuable access to areas for
24 other users groups; for example, hunters, fishing
25 groups, bird watchers, campers, hikers and tourists in

1 general.

2 We do not receive financial compensation
3 for this infrastructure or the maintenance, yet the
4 public benefits. We have no problem with that and are
5 pleased that we can facilitate entry into our forests,
6 but we would like the public to be made cognizant of
7 the fact that we receive no financial remuneration for
8 the very, very costly item.

9 There is also a misconception that
10 forestry operators harvest trees with no regard for the
11 general well being of the ecosystem. Nothing could be
12 farther from the truth. We have no intention of
13 cutting off the hand that feeds us.

14 Clearcutting seems to be a major problem.
15 In all fairness to the forestry operators, we follow
16 the directives issued by the Ministry of Natural
17 Resources. If they say clearcut a particular area,
18 then we clearcut it. In all fairness to the Ministry,
19 they are adhering to good forestry management.

20 The problem is one of perception.
21 Shortly after an area has been clearcut and site
22 prepared it does look like a war zone, but after it has
23 been properly replanted and the area has been given a
24 few years until the trees are growing to a height that
25 can be seen people realize that we are following the

1 only viable course of responsible sustainable
2 management.

3 It is the initial perception of wasteland
4 that has been and is being exploited by apologists for
5 anti-logging. This must be stopped. We must embark on
6 a proactive public relations program that highlights
7 the positive aspects of the forest industry.

8 Traditionally, the Ottawa Valley has been
9 known as a vast reservoir of red and white pine trees.
10 This is no longer the case. The forest has changed.

11 In the past, we operated a system of
12 highgrading; taking the best trees. Now we have a
13 system where it is necessary to take the bad with the
14 good. The glory days are gone.

15 A new era of cooperation between the
16 forest industry and the Ministry of Natural Resources
17 will mean the majestic pine will once again make our
18 Ottawa Valley famous. The only problem is that we will
19 have to wait until the middle of the next century.

20 In the meantime, we must come together
21 for a greater good of the forest industry. We must be
22 persistent with respect to protecting our forests by
23 eradicating bad management practices that not only
24 deplete our forests, but destroy our ecosystems. We
25 must be persistent with respect to promoting our

1 industry. We have too many communities that will die
2 because they depend almost solely on our forest
3 industry for survival.

4 We must be persistent that we maintain
5 our licences, without which there is no long-term
6 security. We need this type of security and guarantee
7 so that we can purchase equipment, higher proper
8 personnel, build roads and prepare a comprehensive
9 long-term plan so we can be a viable, integral part of
10 the business community.

11 We must be persistent that we impress
12 upon the government that in order to keep forestry as a
13 leading industry in our province we must continue
14 intensive forest management.

15 The Ministry of Natural Resources needs
16 sufficient funding to carry out their mandate.
17 Planting trees, thinning, providing infrastructure, et
18 cetera, requires money, but this must be looked upon as
19 a fiscal responsibility so we do not viscerate our
20 forestry industry.

21 Most of all, we must be persistent that
22 we keep communication lines open with each other. The
23 Ministry of Natural Resources, the general public and
24 the media. We must not be afraid of open and honest
25 dialogue. We are at the cross roads of industry that

1 will determine not only our future, but the future of
2 the Ottawa Valley.

3 If my opening remarks I mentioned that we
4 faced problems. Lack of markets for low grade
5 material, environmental concerns and laws regarding
6 disposal of wood waste, realization within the Ministry
7 that our situation in the Ottawa Valley is very
8 different from the Great Lakes and northern Ontario
9 geography, viability of wood, the lack of northern
10 status puts our area at a competitive disadvantage.

11 We need and would appreciate our own
12 policies and programs that address our concerns and
13 problems. Notwithstanding this, let me say that our
14 Ottawa Valley Forest Industry Alliance is not daunted
15 by problems. We have proven that we are willing to
16 protect our future through sustainable resource
17 management. We hope the government and the Board have
18 recognized our commitment to biodiversity and general
19 forestry. We will continue to be proactive and
20 cooperative.

21 Any person in the forest industry is
22 looked upon as a hard worker. We will build on that
23 image. We look at problems as opportunity workloads,
24 an opportunity to call forth our courage and our
25 wisdom. Our industry will not only survive, but will

1 flourish.

2 We will change if change is for the
3 better. We will be courageous when courage is needed,
4 but, most of all, we will work to protect our future.
5 Wisdom dictates that. Thank you.

6 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very.

7 Are there any questions for this witness?

8 Mr. Cassidy?

9 MR. CASSIDY: No questions.

10 MADAM CHAIR: Ms. Blastorah?

11 MS. BLASTORAH: No, thank you.

12 MADAM CHAIR: That's fine, sir. Thank
13 you very much.

14 Is Mr. Leo Andre here?

15 LEO ANDRE,
16 PAUL ANDRE, Sworn

17 MR. L. ANDRE: Madam Chair, Mr. Martel, I
18 would like to thank the Board for the opportunity of
19 being here this afternoon and express our concerns.

20 We are a private small logging firm from
21 eastern Ontario, head office in St. Andrews which is
22 just a stone's throw from Cornwall.

23 This is my son Paul with me. He came
24 into the business with me three years ago. He is a
25 graduate forestry technician from Sir Stanford Flemming

1 and he is now become the manager of our small
2 operation.

3 I have been logging almost 50 years now,
4 started when I was quite young, and I guess probably
5 some of these days I am going to be retiring and the
6 younger generation is going to be taking over.

7 However, we work extensively in the
8 Lanark County area, Frontenac County and especially in
9 the Lanark area with the Ministry of Natural Resources,
10 Carleton Place. We have vested interest in some lands
11 ourselves in that particular area and also in our own
12 area.

13 I would like to say that the Natural
14 Resources from the Carleton Place area are, in my
15 opinion, doing an excellent job of looking after the
16 resources there. They are very tough and they demand
17 that we look after the habitat, the den trees and so
18 on. As some of my colleagues have said prior, they are
19 certainly looking out for the forests and improvement
20 in the area.

21 They are tough in that in one particular
22 area we worked in this summer had a red-shouldered hawk
23 in and we were one week short of the time limit to go
24 into that area and start logging so we had to move away
25 10 miles and work for another week before we could come

1 into it. They wouldn't let us. For that particular
2 week we had to just stay away and come in whenever the
3 right time was, which was the end of August or
4 September.

5 Also, den trees for wildlife and the
6 safety aspect is another another area that we are quite
7 concerned about.

8 Madam Chair, I don't know if you remember
9 me, but I was one of the first ones that was on the
10 Occupational Health and Safety Board from Forest
11 Products Accident and Prevention Association. I was on
12 that Board for 16 years, Chairman for two years and we
13 had meetings in Toronto and I believe you were there
14 some of the time.

15 We are doing certification of cutters and
16 skidders now down in our area and we believe that our
17 loggers are becoming more professional every day. I
18 know that we have room to improve and I think with the
19 help of young people like Paul who is concerned about
20 the way the forests are going to be left and the safety
21 of our people that we will achieve that through hard
22 work and continuous diligence of how we do things.

23 We work basically in hardwoods and we
24 deliver our product to the Domtar mill in Cornwall and
25 to many of the small sawmills within the area.

1 I think one of my colleagues before us
2 mentioned something about roads. He said that the cost
3 of roads was borne by the contractors, and that is true
4 in our case, and I feel the same as he does, that this
5 opens up areas for recreation and also for tourists to
6 get into. These are very costly, of course, but it is
7 one of these things that we have to bear.

8 In the areas where we work we constantly
9 see ox, bears, fisher, otter, beaver, deer and I feel
10 that the way we are logging, letting the new generation
11 come up, it provides better feed for the wildlife and,
12 consequently, I think enhances wildlife in the area
13 rather than hurt it.

14 There is really not a whole lot of
15 anything else that I would like to say, Madam Chair,
16 other than we are very interested in forestry. We have
17 a sugar bush of our own which we are developing right
18 now. We have approximately 400 acres of land in the
19 immediate area around Cornwall which is in
20 reforestation and the agreement forest, some with MNR
21 and some with Domtar and we continue to try and better
22 our forests in our own area, too.

23 So if there was any questions that the
24 Board would like to ask of us, I am sure between Paul
25 and I we will endeavor to answer them.

1 MR. MARTEL: I probably should know the
2 answer to this, but in sugar bush area do you eliminate
3 or do some cutting to give the other trees a chance or
4 leave it pretty well as it is?

5 MR. L. ANDRE: Well, the idea in the
6 sugar bush it to open it up enough so that your tops
7 grow and that produces a better sugar tree rather than
8 a log tree.

9 In our bush, it's a young bush, it's
10 probably about 50 years old and the Ministry tells us
11 we need another thinning in it in order to let the tops
12 fill out more. So it's a little different aspect than
13 a logging bush where you would leave it a little
14 tighter to let it grow up within limbs. I don't know
15 if that answers your question.

16 MR. MARTEL: Yes. Can you sell that? Is
17 there a market for any of that when you are thinning?

18 MR. LEE: Of course, we utilize
19 everything. Domtar takes, of course, pulp wood down to
20 four inches and in the local maple I've got we make
21 stove wood out of the smaller stuff and logging
22 material, where applicable.

23 Our utilization is probably next to being
24 almost perfect because we utilize almost everything
25 down to three and a half inches.

1 MADAM CHAIR: Are there any other
2 questions for Messrs. Andre?

3 Ms. Blastorah?

4 MS. BLASTORAH: Just one question of
5 clarification in relation to your comment about the
6 red-shouldered hawk nest.

7 Just to clarify. The prescription in
8 that area was to -- was a timing restriction on harvest
9 operations as long as there were young on the nest; is
10 that correct?

11 MR. ANDRE That's correct.

12 MS. BLASTORAH: And in case the nest was
13 being monitored and it was determined that the young
14 were still on the nest so you weren't allowed to go in
15 until the young had departed?

16 MR. ANDRE: That's right. Also, the
17 immediate area where the nest was there was no logging
18 at all. It was a protected area.

19 MS. BLASTORAH: It was an area of concern
20 with--

21 MR. ANDRE: That's right.

22 MS. BLASTORAH: --exclusion of
23 operations?

24 MR. ANDRE: Yes.

25 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you. Those are my

1 only questions.

2 Thank you very much, gentlemen.

3 Is there anyone else in the audience who
4 wants to speak to the Board today?

5 (no response)

6 No, all right.

7 We have some filings of material before
8 we close this session.

9 Ms. Blastorah?

10 MS. BLASTORAH: Just one item, Madam
11 Chair. If I could ask the Board to reserve an exhibit
12 number for two affidavits. I don't have them with me
13 today, but it might be appropriate to reserve an
14 exhibit number A and B for the affidavits of Karen
15 Simons in relation to the provision of mailed notices
16 of this Ottawa sitting of the Board, and I can advise
17 the Board that 1,404 individual mailed notices were
18 sent out in relation to this Ottawa sitting, and that
19 was in addition to newspaper notices in a number of
20 newspapers throughout southern Ontario which are
21 detailed in the affidavit of John Dadds which I would
22 ask be marked as Exhibit B of that exhibit.

23 MADAM CHAIR: All right. The affidavits
24 of the mailed notices will be Exhibit 1997A and the
25 affidavits for the newspaper notices will be Exhibit

1 1997B.

2 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you. That was the
3 only item I had, Madam Chair.

4 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1997A: Affidavit of Karen Simons re
5 mailed notices of Ottawa
satellite hearing.

6 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1997B: Affidavit of John Dadds re
7 newspaper notices of Ottawa
satellite hearing.

8 MADAM CHAIR: The Board has received some
9 material that can be put into exhibits now. We
10 received correspondence dated November 22nd, 1991 from
11 Mr. Tim Gray of the Wildlands League providing some
12 information about clearcuts in the Gordon Cosens
13 Forest. We will make this Exhibit 1998.

14 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1998: Correspondence dated November 22,
15 1991 from Mr. Tim Gray of the
Wildlands League re information
16 about clearcuts in the Gordon
Cosens Forest.

17 MADAM CHAIR: The Board understands that
18 we will -- did we ask MNR to respond to that material?

19 MS. BLASTORAH: No, there was no
20 undertaking in relation to that, Madam Chair.

21 MADAM CHAIR: I simply raise this matter
22 because, if you recall, Mr. Gray gave evidence at the
23 Toronto satellite hearing.

24 MS. BLASTORAH: Yes, I recall, last week.

25 MADAM CHAIR: Last week. We asked him

1 to explain his views there were very large clearcuts in
2 the Kapuskasing area and he has provided us with what
3 appears to be stand listings.

4 Now, it is very difficult for the Board
5 to know what to make of these listings without the
6 stand map because the cut-overs are identified as being
7 such and such a size, but there might be two or three
8 different stand listings and the Board has no idea
9 whether these stands are close to one another or where
10 they. So it really doesn't help us to only have this
11 material.

12 Now, we do have various maps of the
13 Gordon Cosens Forest that were submitted during the
14 clearcut exercise and if it a matter of MNR pointing us
15 to a specific map where we can look up these stand
16 numbers ourselves that's probably all we need.

17 MS. BLASTORAH: Perhaps what I can do is
18 suggest that Mr. Kennedy could speak to Mr. Pascoe and
19 determine how best to provide the Board with the
20 information that I think you are seeking.

21 Just to clarify that, I believe Mr.
22 Martel's interest was in the part of the graph
23 presented by Mr. Gray that indicated the largest
24 clearcuts.

25 MADAM CHAIR: Yes.

1 MS. BLASTORAH: I think probably the
2 simplest way to do that is to sit down with Mr. Pascoe
3 and determine what information the Board already has or
4 what additional information they may require that will
5 clarify the situation.

6 MADAM CHAIR: Yes. Without knowing the
7 location of the stands on the map we have no idea of
8 the contiguity of the stands and that's what we are
9 left with.

10 MR. MARTEL: The graphs gave the
11 impression that there was very little that was under
12 250 hectares. When we were there just several weeks
13 ago we saw cuts that weren't 250.

14 I am just trying to get some perception
15 of what that graph means.

16 MS. BLASTORAH: Perhaps if I could
17 suggest, Mr. Martel, it might be appropriate under the
18 circumstances to also indicate where there are large
19 cuts, they may for a particular reason, and it might be
20 appropriate for the Board to have that information as
21 well; for instance, if they are salvage cuts or in
22 budworm infested areas, that kind of thing. They may
23 be larger than the norm for a particular reason. So we
24 will work with Mr. Pascoe to provide the appropriate
25 information.

1 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much and
2 when that information becomes available we will
3 certainly make it available to all the parties.

4 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you. We will
5 certainly contact the company in relation to that as
6 well.

7 MADAM CHAIR: We also have two packages
8 of information that were supplied by yourself, Ms.
9 Blastorah, and these might as well go into the record
10 now.

11 The first one is a letter dated November
12 the 22nd and it is from you to Mr. Ronald Irwin and it
13 was in fulfillment of an undertaking with respect to
14 the presentation of the Ontario Metis and Aboriginal
15 Associations' case and I understand that you have asked
16 Mr. Irwin to forward this information to Messrs.
17 Simmons and McGuire and this seems to be primarily
18 information having to do with various parasites that
19 effect wildlife.

20 MS. BLASTORAH: Yes. Included with that,
21 and I think we did provide a copy to the Board, were a
22 number of booklets and literature items that provided
23 some of the types of information the undertaking
24 relates to and as we didn't have addresses for the
25 individuals and the Board had requested that

1 information be provided to them individually we have
2 asked Mr. Irwin to pass it along and there were copies
3 for each of the individuals of each of the publications
4 included.

5 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Ms.

6 Blastorah. That will become Exhibit 1999.

7 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1999: Letter dated November 22, 1991
8 from Ms. Blastorah to Mr. Ronald
9 Irwin re fulfillment of an
10 undertaking with respect to the
presentation of the Ontario Metis
and Aboriginal Associations'
case.

11 MADAM CHAIR: Our last piece of material
12 we received from Ms. Blastorah was also dated November
13 the 22nd, 1991 and this material is fulfillment of
14 undertakings again with respect to the presentation of
15 the Ontario Metis and Aboriginal Association's evidence
16 in Thunder Bay and this has to do with various aspects
17 of timber management operations in the Kato-Kilkenny
18 area and also material on individual trappers in that
19 area. This will become Exhibit 2000.

20 That is Mr. Martel's groaning that you
21 hear.

22 MS. BLASTORAH: I am glad it was you that
23 marked it, Madam Chair, and not me.

24 MR. CASSIDY: It's your letter.

25 MS. BLASTORAH: I didn't ask that it be

1 marked.

2 ---EXHIBIT NO. 2000: Letter dated November the 22nd,
3 1991 from Ms. Blastorah re
4 various aspects of timber
management operations in the
Keto-Kilkenny area.

5 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Pascoe, I am going to
6 ask you a question. You made reference in a note to me
7 about Exhibit 1932 somehow being related to the last
8 material.

9 MR. PASCOE: Yes, that was used I believe
10 in the undertaking.

11 MS. BLASTORAH: Yes. I think what Mr.
12 Pascoe is referring to is in one of the undertakings
13 this was included and the correspondence marked as
14 Exhibit 2000 provided a better quality copy of a map
15 that was already marked and that's detailed in the
16 answer to the undertaking. There was some question
17 about how the map was produced and the quality of the
18 one originally marked was not too good so we have
19 provided a better copy.

20 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much.

21 Well, that concludes our business this
22 afternoon and the Board wishes to thank everyone who
23 came here today to make submissions and we certainly
24 appreciate all the effort that went into these
25 submissions. Thank you very much.

1 We are adjourning now and we will be in
2 New Liskeard next week. Thank you.

3 ---Whereupon the hearing was adjourned at 4:15 p.m.
4 to be reconvened sine die.

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